and a volume might be prepared upon this subject. It will, however, suffice for us to call the attention of the student to the principal facts.

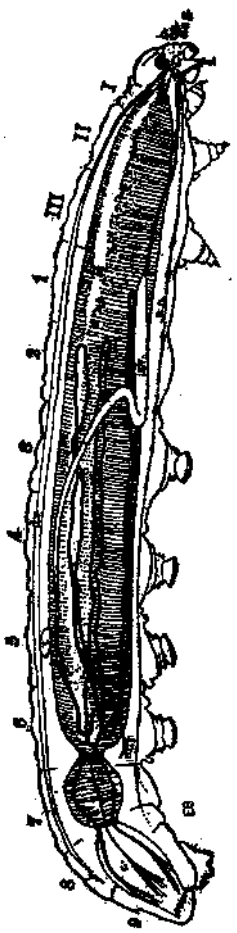

FIG. 41.—Longitudinal section through the larva of *Anosia plexippus*, *b*, to show the internal anatomy (the Roman numerals indicate the thoracic, the Arabic the abdominal segments): *b*, brain; *sog*, suboesophageal ganglion; *nc*, nervous cord; *æ*, œsophagus; *st*, stomach; *i*, intestine; *c*, colon; *sv*, spinning-vessel of one side; *s*, spinneret; *mv*, Malpighian vessel, of which only the portions lying on the stomach are shown, and not the multitudinous convolutions on the intestine; *t*, testis; *dv*, dorsal vessel; the salivary glands are not shown. (Magnified 3 diameters.) (Burgess.)

The muscular system finds its principal development in the thorax, which bears the organs of locomotion. The digestive system consists of the proboscis, which has already been described, the gullet, or oesophagus, and the stomach, over which is a large, bladder-like vessel called the food-reservoir, a sort of crop preceding the true stomach, which is a cylindrical tube; the intestine is a slender tube, varying in shape in different genera, divided into the small intestine, the colon, and the rectum.

Butterflies breathe through spiracles, little oval openings on the sides of the segments of the body, branching from which inwardly are the tracheae, or bronchial tubes. The heart, which is located in the same relative position as the spine in vertebrate animals, is a tubular structure. The nervous system lies on the lower or ventral side of the body, its position being exactly the reverse of that which is found in the higher animals. It consists of nervous cords and ganglia, or nerve-knots, in the different segments. Those in the head are more largely developed than elsewhere, forming a rudimentary brain, the larger portion of which consists of two enor-

mous optic nerves. The student who is desirous of informing